

ROTHWELL  
Urban District Council.

*Northants.*

# ANNUAL REPORT

*on the*

Health of Rothwell

*for the year*

1937,

*by*

THOMAS O. GARLAND,

M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health.*

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MARLOW & SON, PRINTERS, ETC., HIGH STREET.



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HEALTH CENTRE,  
MARKET STREET,  
KETTERING,  
*June, 1938.*

*To the Chairman and Members of the Rothwell  
Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Urban District for 1937.

I would like to thank the Public Health Committee, the Clerk, Mr. Tyldesley, and the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Miles, for their help and co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS O. GARLAND,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937.

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Area (acres) ...	3638	3638	3638	3638	3638
Population ...	4534	4544	4558	4514	4507
Number of Live Births ...	59	56	50	58	64
Legitimate ...	57	55	48	55	63
Illegitimate ...	2	1	2	3	1
Birthrate per 1000 population	13·1	12·3	11·0	12·85	14·2
Number of Still Births ...	—	1	6	1	5
Legitimate ...	—	1	6	1	5
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—	—	—
Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births ...	—	18	107	16·95	72·46
Rate per 1000 population ...	—	0·22	1·32	0·22	1·11
Number of Deaths ...	37	60	58	60	57
Death rate per 1000 population (corrected) ...	8·2	13·2	12·7	12·76	12·14
Infantile Mortality rate per 1000 live births ...	51	—	40	34·48	62·5
Total Maternal Deaths ...	—	—	1	—	—
(a) Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other Puerperal causes ...	—	—	1	—	—
Death rate per 1000 population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	0·46	0·22	0·65	0·22	1·11
Death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis ...	0·46	0·22	0·65	0·22	1·33



Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1937.

	Rate per 1000 population.		Annual Death rate per 1,000 Population.									Rate per 1000 Live Births.	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Total Deaths under One Year	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years
England and Wales ...	14.9	0.60	12.4	0.00	—	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.45	0.54	58	5.8
125 County Boroughs and great Towns including London ...	14.9	0.67	12.5	0.01	—	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.39	0.45	62	7.9
148 smaller Towns (estimated resident population 25,000—50,000)	15.3	0.64	11.9	0.00	—	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.42	0.42	55	3.2
London ...	13.3	0.54	12.3	0.00	—	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.38	0.51	60	12.0
Rothwell Urban District	14.2	1.11	12.14	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.67	0.22	62.5	0.00

The Maternal Mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows

Puerperal Sepsis.

Total.

{ per 1000 live births

0.97

2.26

3.23

{ per 1000 total births

0.94

2.17

3.11

The Maternal Mortality rates for Rothwell Urban District—

Puerperal Sepsis.

Total.

{ per 1000 live births

Nil.

Nil.

Nil.

{ per 1000 total births

Nil.

Nil.

Nil.

# SECTION A. Statistics and Social Conditions.

Area (acres)	...	...	...	3,683
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid.-1937	...	...	...	4,507
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1937) according to Rate books	...	...	...	1,409
Rateable Value	...	...	...	£18,353
Penny Rate	...	...	...	£71

The chief occupations of inhabitants are as follows :—Boot and shoe manufacture, ironstone mining and manufacture of agricultural implements.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

LIVE BIRTHS.		TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Legitimate	...	63	32	31
Illegitimate	...	1	1	—
	Totals	64	33	31

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population 14·2

STILL BIRTHS.		TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES.
		5	3	2

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 72·46.

DEATHS		TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES.
...		57	26	31

Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ... 12·14

Deaths from Puerperal causes :—

Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	nil
Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	nil

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births nil

Death-rate of infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	62·5
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	... ..	63·49
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	... ..	nil
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	nil
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)		1
„ „ Diarrhœa (under two years of age)	...	nil

As compared with the year 1936 the birth rate is higher by 1·35 per 1,000 of the population, and the death rate is lower by 0·62.

The birth rate exceeds the death rate by 2·06 per 1,000 of the population.

The number of deaths registered was 57, of which 26 were males and 31 were females.

The crude death rate per 1,000 population for the year 1937 was 12·65 which, when multiplied by the comparability factor, 0·96, supplied by the Registrar-General, gave a corrected death rate of 12·14 as compared with 14·9 for England and Wales. This death rate of 12·14 is the rate which, it is assumed, would be arrived at if the age and sex constitution of the population of Rothwell were distributed in the same proportion as that of England and Wales as a whole.

The registered causes of death were as follows :

		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL
All Causes	... ..	26	31	57
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers			
2.	Measles			
3.	Scarlet Fever			
4.	Whooping Cough	—	1	1
5.	Diphtheria			
6.	Influenza	—	3	3
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica			
8.	Cerebro-spinal Fever			
9.	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory system	1	4	5
10.	Other tuberculous diseases	1	—	1
11.	Syphilis			
12.	General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis, etc.			
13.	Cancer	6	5	11
14.	Diabetes	—	1	1
15.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage	—	2	2
16.	Heart Disease	9	5	14
17.	Aneurism			
18.	Other circulatory diseases	1	4	5
19.	Bronchitis	1	—	1
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)			
21.	Other respiratory diseases			
22.	Peptic Ulcer	—	1	1
23.	Diarrhœa (under 2 years)			
24.	Appendicitis			
25.	Cirrhosis of Liver			
26.	Other diseases of Liver			
27.	Other Digestive diseases			
28.	Acute & Chronic Nephritis	1	—	1
29.	Puerperal Sepsis			
30.	Other puerperal causes			
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, etc.	1	1	2

32.	Senility	...	...	—	1	1
33.	Suicide	...	...			
34.	Other violence		...	1	—	1
35.	Other defined diseases	...		4	2	6
	(a)	Smallpox				
	(b)	Polio-myelitis				
	(c)	Polio-encephalitis				
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	—			1	1

Of the total deaths heart disease accounted for 24·56 per cent ; cerebral hæmorrhage 3·51 per cent and influenza 5·26 per cent.

Eleven deaths (19·3 per cent.) were due to cancer.

#### **SECTION B.—General provision of Health Services for the area.**

The Medical Officer of Health acts in a similar capacity for Burton Latimer Urban District, Desborough Urban District and Kettering Rural District, and is, in addition, Assistant County Medical Officer.

The office of Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor is a joint appointment and the officer holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

##### *(a) Laboratory facilities.*

Chemical and bacteriological examinations are undertaken by the Clinical Research Association, Limited, London, and at the County Public Health Laboratory and at the Northampton General Hospital Laboratory. The following specimens were examined:—

Blood	...	2
Swabs (for Diphtheria)		7
		<hr/> 9



(b) *Ambulance facilities.*

Infectious cases are removed by a motor ambulance stationed at the Isolation Hospital in Kettering Urban District and non-infectious and accident cases are removed by ambulance under the efficient administration of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

(c) *Nursing in the Home.*

(1)—General. The Rothwell Nursing Association affiliated to the County Nursing Association makes the services of a whole-time nurse available for general cases.

(2)—Infectious Diseases. The services of a special nurse in certain specified cases of infectious diseases are available under arrangements made between the local and County Nursing Associations and the County Council.

(d) *Treatment Centres and Clinics.*

Persons suffering from venereal diseases are treated at Northampton General Hospital by arrangement with the County Public Health department.

The County Council is the authority for the treatment of Tuberculosis and the Tuberculosis Officer attends weekly at the Health Clinic, Market street, Kettering.

An Orthopædic Clinic is held in Kettering and children from Rothwell may attend by arrangement with the County Public Health department.

Under the County Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme a Child Welfare Clinic is held fortnightly in Rothwell.

*(e) Hospitals.*

The following hospitals are available for inhabitants of Rothwell :—

Kettering Infectious Diseases Joint Hospital.

Rushden House Sanatorium.

Kettering and District General Hospital.

London Road Public Assistance Hospital, Kettering  
Leicester Royal Infirmary.

Northampton General Hospital.

Manfield Orthopædic Hospital.

**SECTIONS C and E.—Sanitary Circumstances of the Area and Inspection and Supervision of Food.**

Report by JOHN MILES,  
Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor.

**Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.**

**Water.**

The water supply has continued to give no cause for anxiety during the period under review. The average daily yield amounted to 194,000 gallons to supply and average demand of 82,000 gallons. In consideration of these figures, due regard should be had to the exceptionally high rainfall figures for the district.

Analyses have proved that the high standard of purity has been maintained during the year.

The following extensions have been carried out to the existing water mains :

210 yards of 4 in. main at Westfield Place

108 yards of 3 in. main at Harrington Road.

### **Baths.**

Adopting the practice of the previous year, an admixture of town and stream water was used to supply the Public Swimming Baths. This system of dilution proved advantageous in providing a relatively soft water for the purpose.

### **Eradication of Bed Bugs.**

The Council's policy of disinfesting all condemned houses together with the tenants' furniture before taking over a new house has proved efficacious in dealing with this pest.

### **Drainage and Sewerage.**

No trouble was experienced with the sewerage system. Flushing has been carried out as and when necessary.

During the year a length of 210 yards of 9 in. diameter sewer was laid to provide for the new housing estate at Westfield Place.

Monthly samples of sewage effluent have revealed a very satisfactory standard of purity after discharge from the sewage disposal works.

Although the number of defective drains calling for attention is comparatively high, the number is less than the corresponding number for the previous year and with the disappearance of the older properties it is anticipated that a more material decrease will be shewn in the future.



**Public Convenience.**

The Council has adopted a resolution to proceed with the work of the erection of a Public Convenience.

**Public Cleansing.**

No material alteration has been made in the system of public cleansing. The weekly collection of house refuse has been satisfactory and the tip has been kept in good order.

**SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.**

In comparing the number of inspections with that of the previous year it should be remembered that there was a delay in this work of some ten weeks from the departure of the previous Inspector to the new appointment.

The details of inspections carried out are shewn hereunder :

(a)	Number of Inspections made during the year inclusive of housing inspections	463
(b)	Number of Notices served during the year :	
	Statutory	Nil
	Abated	Nil
	Informal	62
	Abated	49

**Schedule of Principal defects :**

Defective drains	8
„ eaves guttering	27
„ w.c's.	16
„ plaster	12
„ roofs	13
„ windows	21

„ floors	...	...	16
„ grates	...	...	14
„ chimneys	...	...	18
Other structural defects	...	...	24
Nuisances from dampness	...	...	44
Stopped drains	...	...	30
Insufficient food stores	...	...	20
„ w.c. accommodation		...	9
„ washing accommodation		...	9
„ cooking facilities		...	6
Premises needing cleansing	...	...	16

### **Factories and Workshops (including Bakehouses).**

#### *1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops & Workplaces.*

The factories, workshops and bakehouses were inspected and were found generally to comply with the accepted standards of cleanliness. Particulars of such inspections are set out below.

Premises.		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories	...	23	1	0
Workshops	...	2	1	0
Workplaces	...	0	0	0

#### *2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.*

	Particulars.		Found.	Remedied
Defective drains	...	...	1	1
Lack of cleanliness		...	1	1

## Inspection and Supervision of Food.

*Milk Supply.*—A more frequent sampling of milk was carried out during the year and altogether 107 samples of milk were analysed by the Methylene Blue Test. The results are given below:—

- (a) Fifty-two were good.
- (b) Fifty-four were bad.
- (c) One was moderate.

*Slaughter-houses.* — A satisfactory standard of cleanliness has been maintained generally. Inspections are carried out regularly with beneficial results. In addition to several bovine livers, one heifer infected with tuberculosis was condemned and destroyed.

*Cowsheds.*—Frequent visits have been necessary to maintain good conditions in dairies and cowsheds. Although certain improvements have been effected, much has yet to be done to bring all these premises to an accepted model standard.

A survey was made by the Medical Officer of Health of Milk Producers' premises, other than Accredited Producers, and was included in a Special Report to Kettering Urban and Rural Districts and Burton Latimer, Desborough and Rothwell Urban Districts Joint Committee re Dairies, Cowsheds, etc. Fourteen producers were visited. Four of these were found to be satisfactory, six lacked a proper place in which to store milk, one had neither a milk store nor a cowshed, in one case the yard was defective and in the remaining two cases general cleanliness was below standard.

When the defaulters were notified of the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, three

provided proper milk stores and general cleanliness was improved in the two remaining cases. If the five remaining producers fail to respond after a reasonable time it would seem that more stringent methods must be adopted if the requirements of the Dairies Order are to be complied with.

## SECTION D.—Housing.

### 1 *Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the year.*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)...	129
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	205
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... ..	74
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	162
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	4
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	65

### 2. *Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notice.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers ... ..	58
--	----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year.*

(a) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
---	-----	-----	------------

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :

(a) By owners	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
---------------	-----	-----	------------

(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
---	-----	-----	------------

(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	<i>Nil</i>
--	-----	------------

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :

(a) By owners	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
---------------	-----	-----	------------

(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
---	-----	-----	------------

(c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	------------

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	...	<i>Nil</i>
--	-----	------------



(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the  
Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	...	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	... ..	<i>Nil</i>

4. *Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding.*

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	... ..	19
(2) Number of families dwelling therein		20
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein		157
b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	<i>Nil</i>
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	... ..	<i>Nil</i>
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for abatement of overcrowding		<i>Nil</i>
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	...	<i>Nil</i>

### SECTION F.—Infectious Diseases.

The total number of cases of infectious diseases, excluding tuberculosis, notified during the year was 5. This figure shows a decrease of 25 on the number for the previous years and compares with 12 for 1935, 8 for 1934, 13 for 1933, 35 for 1932, and 55 for 1931.

An analysis of the notified cases appears in the following table:—

#### Infectious Cases Notified during 1937.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	AGE PERIODS													Total Cases Removed to Hospital	Total Deaths
	At all Ages	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 & over		
Smallpox ...															Nil
Scarlet Fever ...	3						1	1		1				1	Nil
Diphtheria ...															Nil
Pneumonia ...	2											1	1		2
Enteric Fever ... including Paratyphoid Fever															
Puerperal Pyrexia															
Erysipelas ...															
Total	5						1	1		1		1	1	1	2

**Number of Infectious Diseases notified during  
each month of year, 1937.**

	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Total
January		1	2					3
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October		2						2
November								
December								
Total		3	2					5



*Smallpox*.—No case of this disease occurred in the Urban District during the year 1937.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Three cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year showing a decrease of 11 on the number for the preceding year. One was removed to hospital, the other two cases being nursed at home under favourable conditions. Two were children of school age.

The disease was of a mild type and there were no deaths.

Scarlet Fever antitoxin is available, free of charge, to practitioners, for the treatment of necessitous cases of scarlet fever.

*Diphtheria*.—No case of this disease was notified throughout the year.

*Enteric Fever* (including Paratyphoid Fever). No case was notified.

*Pneumonia*.—Two cases of this disease were notified and both died. Neither case was removed to hospital.

The following is a Summary of Infectious Cases treated in Kettering Isolation Hospital during the year.

DISEASE.	In Hospital Jan. 1st, 1937	Admitt'd during 1937	Discharg ed during 1937	Died	In Hospital Jan. 1938
Scarlet Fever	2	1	3	—	—
Diphtheria					
Erysipelas					
Encephalitis Lethargica					
Paratyphoid Fever					
Poliomyelitis					
Total	2	1	3	—	—

The one case of Scarlet Fever which went into hospital in 1937 was admitted during October.

*Tuberculosis.*—The following figures show the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1937.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	12	7	19
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	7	9
			—
Total Cases			28
			—

Four cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease are shown below.

### Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality, 1937 :—

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES.				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year								
1—5				1				
5—15			1	1			1	
15—25								
25—35	1				1	1		
35—45	1	2				2		
45—55								
55—65								
65 and upwards								
TOTALS	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	

The death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis per 1,000 population was 1·33 as compared with 0·22 for 1936; 0·65 for 1935; 0·22 for 1934 and 0·46 for 1933.

The occupations of the cases at the time of notification were shoe-operatives 3, housewife 1, school-children 2, labourer, 1.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. These regulations empower the Council to prevent persons suffering from tuberculosis from engaging in the milk trade. It was unnecessary to take action under these regulations during 1937.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62. No action was taken under this section whereby an infectious case of pulmonary tuberculosis, which is a serious risk to others, may be compulsorily removed to hospital.

KETTERING, ETC., JOINT COMMITTEE RE.  
DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, ETC.

— o —

**Veterinary Inspector's Annual Report, 1937.**

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to report that, during the year ended 31st December, 1937, inspections and re-inspections of premises in the occupation of registered cow-keepers have been made to the number of 608 and of dairy cows in milk, to the number of 7503, an increase as compared with the previous year of 4 premises and 340 animals.

Of the 608 premises inspected, 129 are in the occupation of Accredited producers, and 479 are in respect of non-accredited herds.

The following is a list of the sanitary or veterinary defects met with during the year, set out under the several headings of the Milk and Dairies' Order, 1936.

Diseased or deranged udders			
accredited herds	...	...	58
non-accredited herds	...	...	75
Cows detected and slaughtered under			
the Tuberculosis Order, 1925	...	...	14
General cleanliness deficient	...	...	8
Cleanliness of animals neglected	...	...	20
Limewashing required	...	...	8
Accumulated manure	...	...	15

Insufficient natural light	...	...	1
Floors requiring cleansing or repair	...	...	13
Other repairs to buildings needed	...	...	5
Cooling unsatisfactory	...	...	1
Samples of milk sent for Bacteriological test	...	...	116

Of the fourteen cows dealt with and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, on post-mortem examination ten were found to be affected to an advanced degree and in four cases the disease was not advanced. Of these fourteen cases of open tuberculosis, seven were discovered during routine inspection and the remainder were reported by owners as suspected cases.

The number of diseased or deranged udders (133) is somewhat less than those of the previous year (145). Samples of milk from udders showing suspicious evidence of tuberculosis have been sent to the laboratory for examination, of which only two were shown to contain tubercle bacilli.

The whole of the diseased or deranged udders except those affected with tuberculosis were due to acute or chronic mastitis, wounds or teats eruptions, abscesses or injuries, and owners were invariably warned against the sale of milk in these cases, pending recovery.

The number of premises concerning which the general sanitary conditions were bad or unsatisfactory was 64 as compared with 74 and 65 respectfully in the two previous years. The practice carried out by the Sanitary Officials of submitting samples of market milk for bacteriological examination has been continued



on a progressively larger scale with, I think I may say, less satisfactory or convincing results to the Committee.

This is due to the substitution of the methylene blue reaction test in place of the bacterial plate count formerly employed, bacteriologists having decided that the last-named method possesses a very wide margin of error.

Examination of the reports on the last 284 samples forwarded to the Laboratory for examination for bacterial contamination shows that 154 have been certified as good, 20 as moderate and 110 as bad.

Practically the whole of the samples certified as bad.

It is acknowledged, I think, that whereas the methylene blue test is less faulty than the previous bacterial count, there is, at present, no very satisfactory method of estimating the practical importance of bacterial contamination of samples of market milk which must, of necessity, be taken under ordinary commercial conditions as regards temperatures, transport, utensils, etc., so that the results, whether good, bad or indifferent, can be regarded as an approximate guide of hygienic quality.

The number of producers of accredited milk is now 34, and of non-accredited owners, 118.

Your obedient servant,

TREVOR F. SPENCER, M.R.C.V.S.

*March, 1938.*



